THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1824. Vol. 2....No. 28.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

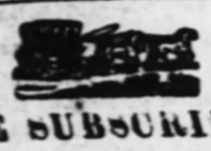
A CARD.

JAMES EKIN, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken GEORGE LEDLIE into partnership, and that the business hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of

EKIN & LEDLIE,
Who will continue to transact
A general Agency and Commission Business.

They also purpose continuing the
Manufactory of Tobacco,
and will keep a constant supply of Spun, and Twist Tobacco, at reduced prices, and warranted of superior quality.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1824—[M. 19—3t]



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INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets,
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Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

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TAN-YARD,

erected in the suburbs of Nashville by Willie Barrow, Esq. This establishment was laid out by and constructed under the superintendence of a first rate workman from Philadelphia, and is perhaps the most complete establishment of the kind in the western country—the house is 177 feet in length—one half of it designed for the preservation of the bark, and the grinding thereof, is three stories high, the under story of stone and the two upper of frame—the other half, designed for the handling, drying, currying and finishing of Leather, is two stories high, the under of stone, the upper of frame. Appertaining to the yard there are about 70 vats, as many of them as are necessary under shelter, and so constructed as to be drained by a trunk with which they are connected, passing their contents beyond the premises at the will of the workmen.—On the premises, which consist of two and a half acres, is a convenient dwelling with necessary out-houses, all in good repair, a large and never-failing spring of excellent water, from which the supply necessary to the Yard is pumped by machinery attached to the mill for grinding bark. In the house and yard and connected with them, are Stone Tables, a Bark Mill, a Mill for rendering the Leather pliable, and numerous other tools used in its manufacture.

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Application by letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to, and any further information given which may be required.

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On Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.

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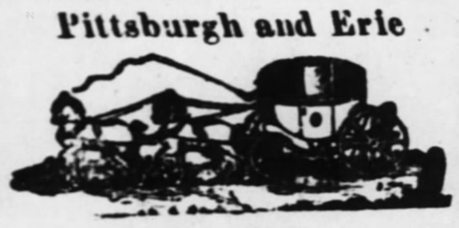
Pittsburgh and Erie



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Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin, *Agent.*

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Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING

Has opened an Academy for Young Ladies, IN Miss *Spencer's* former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

TERMS.—*Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic*, $3 per quarter.—When to these are added *Composition, Geography and History*, $4 per quarter. And $5, when pupils advance to *Projection of Maps, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy*. The three last branches will be accompanied with such instructions in *Geometry* as are necessary to the understanding of them: and the more advanced pupils will learn an outline of *Natural* and *Moral Philosophy*.

Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf

Prime & Fresh Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a prime and choice assortment of

FRESH AND SEASONABLE
GOODS,

Carefully selected during the last month, which will be sold at *small profits*, and very low for CASH. Those who wish to purchase on accommodating terms for *money*, are invited to call and examine the goods and the prices.

☞ Printed Catalogues of the assortment can be had at the store.

Isaac Harris.

March 12. 3

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Drug & Color Warehouse

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

214 Packages of GOODS,

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

On hand, a constant supply of

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Wholesale or by the bottle. Also, SULPHATE QUININE, a celebrated chemical discovery, an effectual cure for the ague

Charles Avery & Co

Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A general assortment of
India, European and Domestic GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

Congress.

In Senate, March 9.—The bill making appropriations for the purchase of cannons, bombs, and howitz, for the fortifications of the United States, was again taken up. This bill provides an appropriation of 125,000 dollars, annually, for four years for the purpose specified.

Mr. *Smith* replied to the objections advanced by Mr. *King*, of N. Y. against the bill, when it was before under consideration. He proceeded to show the necessity of fortifications, and their adequate armament, as an auxiliary to the Navy, in the defence of the country—and explained the course which had, hitherto, been taken by the government in relation to the fortifications. He explained the advantages of a specific appropriation for this object, over a dependence upon its insertion in the general annual appropriation bill; as the sum to be expended would be certain for several years, and, by making the contracts for a term of years, economy would be promoted.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Me. said he had come to the determination not to vote for any appropriation until he thoroughly understood its object. He did not yet possess the necessary information upon this subject; which he had expected to receive from the honorable gentleman who introduced this bill, or from the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, as to the state of the fortifications, and the estimates for the same. From these statements, he inferred that the forts were not in a situation to receive the cannon, not being yet finished. He thought they would not be in readiness to receive their armament, for three or four years to come. He wished for more detailed information, as to the size of the forts, the number and kind of cannon required, the expense, &c.

Mr. *Jackson* said, he believed that the heads of Departments were the proper persons to furnish the information relating to the business of their Departments. The information in regard to this subject had been fully furnished from the War Department, on the application of the honorable member who introduced the bill, and had been laid before the Senate. Mr. J. said he was surprised to be called upon, as chairman of the Military Committee, when such information was before the Senate, and open to every gentleman who wished to inform himself. He read the communication of the Secretary of War, in relation to the provision of cannon, &c. for the fortifications. The information contained in this communication, Mr. J. said, had entirely convinced the committee of the necessity of this measure; and they had thought that the appropriation proposed, for four years, would answer the purpose of making the purchases, at such times, and in such quantities, as the service of the country, and the state of the forts, would require. He said, he was astonished to hear from gentlemen, in this debate, that the country was to depend entirely upon its Navy for defence. The navy was certainly a powerful arm of defence; but he considered the fortifications, also, as extremely important, as furnishing another means of defence. He well recollected with what difficulty a sufficient force had been armed to defend the country against the tomahawk and the scalping knife of a savage enemy. It was necessary to pay attention to the fortification of the frontiers of the country, as well as to the Navy—to stop the inlets, by which an army may penetrate into the country, and to garrison the strong points. With this protection, Mr. J. said, the militia would be able to defend their country, and he should be willing, in such a situation, to underwrite upon its safety. The information which had been received from the honorable gentleman who had introduced this bill, (Mr. Smith,) and from the Secretary of War, may be relied upon. Unless the country was to be blessed with eternal peace, these means of defence would be found necessary. He knew how much some of the most gallant troops the country could furnish, had suffered, for want of the articles proposed to be provided by this bill; and hoped that every gentleman who retraced the circumstances of the late war, would see the necessity of providing them, and that they would vote for this and other bills, until the important inlets of the country were fortified. At these prominent points only, were fortifications necessary; but, for the want of these means of protection, much blood and treasure may be expended.

Mr. *Chandler* moved to change the appropriation from *four* years to *one*.

Mr. *King* of N. Y. was inclined to annual appropriation, as furnishing more frequent opportunities of revising this subject; he thought it one of great importance. It might be expedient to fortify the country, at certain exposed points, but he did not believe that the general feeling of the nation was in favor of a general fortification of the frontiers and the sea board. The whole number of fortifications, proposed to be built, would cost twenty millions of dollars. He did not believe that the country ought to go so far. Another consideration was involved in this question—the support of a large standing military force; this was certainly contrary to the genius of our institutions. The Navy furnished a great arm of defence; but we have a still better reliance, in the stout hearts and strong arms of our countrymen; arm them with guns and bayonets, and they are a better defence than cannon and fortifications; this is the source to which we must look for the defence of our liberties. It is to the militia that we must look for protection. The battle of Bunker's Hill, furnished a proof that the hearts and arms of the yeomanry, were a better reliance than cannon or forts. France had taken the notion to fortify her country; the enemy passed by her fortifications, and conquered her in the very interior of the country. She had no such militia, as the honorable gentleman from Tennessee had called to his assistance. The character and the principles of the people are what we must rely upon. If the people are not armed, give them muskets and bayonets. Mr. King said, he would trust to Providence that, with these means, they would prove themselves not unworthy of their fathers. He believed that, with these means, the country would be able to protect itself from enemies abroad, and insurrections at home. He had no doubt we should become a great and formidable naval power; and to that quarter we might look for a highly important means of defence.

Mr. *Smith* expressed his entire coincidence in opinion with the gentleman from New York; he did not concur in attempts to carry our plan of fortification to the extent which some persons might contemplate; but he only wished for an appropriate armament for the forts which were already built, and which were about to be completed. He went on to show the state of the fortifications which were proposed to be armed. Mr. S. said, the sufferings of the country during the Revolutionary war, would have been greatly lessened by the possession of these important means of carrying on war. Had New Orleans been properly fortified, an attack on that place, as he believed, would not have been made. If this bill were to be changed to an appropriation for a single year, its object would be lost; as a single line, in the general appropriation bill, would answer the same purpose. He considered the bill as one of economy; that twenty-five per cent. at least, would be saved, by making the contract for a term of four years.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Chandler's motion to strike out, *four years*, and insert *one year*. This was decided in the negative 19 to 22.

The question was then taken upon passing the bill to be engrossed and read a third time; and decided in the affirmative, 31 to 10, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine; Holmes of Mississippi; Jackson, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Lou. Kell, King, of Ala. Knight, Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Parrott, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, of Ind. Taylor, of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, and Williams.—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Elliott, King, of N. Y. Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymore, and Thomas.—10.

So the bill passed to be engrossed and read a third time.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 29—1am1y.]

For sale at this Office, a fount of about 50lbs. English Type.

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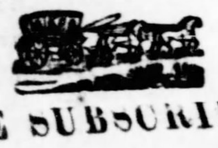

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IN Miss *Spencer's* former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

TERMS.—*Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic*, $3 per quarter.—When to these are added *Composition, Geography and History*, $4 per quarter. And $5, when pupils advance to *Projection of Maps, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy*. The three last branches will be accompanied with such instructions in *Geometry* as are necessary to the understanding of them: and the more advanced pupils will learn an outline of *Natural* and *Moral Philosophy*.

Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf

Prime & Fresh Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a prime and choice assortment of

FRESH AND SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Carefully selected during the last month, which will be sold at *small profits*, and very low for CASH. Those who wish to purchase on accommodating terms for *money*, are invited to call and examine the goods and the prices.

☞ Printed Catalogues of the assortment can be had at the store.

Isaac Harris.

March 12. 3

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Drug & Color Warehouse

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

214 Packages of GOODS,

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

On hand, a constant supply of

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Wholesale or by the bottle. Also, SULPHATE QUININE, a celebrated chemical discovery, an effectual cure for the ague

Charles Avery & Co

Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

Congress.

In Senate, March 9.—The bill making appropriations for the purchase of cannons, bombs, and howitz, for the fortifications of the United States, was again taken up. This bill provides an appropriation of 125,000 dollars, annually, for four years for the purpose specified.

Mr. *Smith* replied to the objections advanced by Mr. *King*, of N. Y. against the bill, when it was before under consideration. He proceeded to show the necessity of fortifications, and their adequate armament, as an auxiliary to the Navy, in the defence of the country—and explained the course which had, hitherto, been taken by the government in relation to the fortifications. He explained the advantages of a specific appropriation for this object, over a dependence upon its insertion in the general annual appropriation bill; as the sum to be expended would be certain for several years, and, by making the contracts for a term of years, economy would be promoted.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Me. said he had come to the determination not to vote for any appropriation until he thoroughly understood its object. He did not yet possess the necessary information upon this subject; which he had expected to receive from the honorable gentleman who introduced this bill, or from the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, as to the state of the fortifications, and the estimates for the same. From these statements, he inferred that the forts were not in a situation to receive the cannon, not being yet finished. He thought they would not be in readiness to receive their armament, for three or four years to come. He wished for more detailed information, as to the size of the forts, the number and kind of cannon required, the expense, &c.

Mr. *Jackson* said, he believed that the heads of Departments were the proper persons to furnish the information relating to the business of their Departments. The information in regard to this subject had been fully furnished from the War Department, on the application of the honorable member who introduced the bill, and had been laid before the Senate. Mr. J. said he was surprised to be called upon, as chairman of the Military Committee, when such information was before the Senate, and open to every gentleman who wished to inform himself. He read the communication of the Secretary of War, in relation to the provision of cannon, &c. for the fortifications. The information contained in this communication, Mr. J. said, had entirely convinced the committee of the necessity of this measure; and they had thought that the appropriation proposed, for four years, would answer the purpose of making the purchases, at such times, and in such quantities, as the service of the country, and the state of the forts, would require. He said, he was astonished to hear from gentlemen, in this debate, that the country was to depend entirely upon its Navy for defence. The navy was certainly a powerful arm of defence; but he considered the fortifications, also, as extremely important, as furnishing another means of defence. He well recollected with what difficulty a sufficient force had been armed to defend the country against the tomahawk and the scalping knife of a savage enemy. It was necessary to pay attention to the fortification of the frontiers of the country, as well as to the Navy—to stop the inlets, by which an army may penetrate into the country, and to garrison the strong points. With this protection, Mr. J. said, the militia would be able to defend their country, and he should be willing, in such a situation, to underwrite upon its safety. The information which had been received from the honorable gentleman who had introduced this bill, (Mr. Smith,) and from the Secretary of War, may be relied upon. Unless the country was to be blessed with eternal peace, these means of defence would be found necessary. He knew how much some of the most gallant troops the country could furnish, had suffered, for want of the articles proposed to be provided by this bill; and hoped that every gentleman who retraced the circumstances of the late war, would see the necessity of providing them, and that they would vote for this and other bills, until the important inlets of the country were fortified. At these prominent points only, were fortifications necessary; but, for the want of these means of protection, much blood and treasure may be expended.

Mr. *Chandler* moved to change the appropriation from *four* years to *one*.

Mr. *King* of N. Y. was inclined to annual appropriation, as furnishing more frequent opportunities of revising this subject; he thought it one of great importance. It might be expedient to fortify the country, at certain exposed points, but he did not believe that the general feeling of the nation was in favor of a general fortification of the frontiers and the sea board. The whole number of fortifications, proposed to be built, would cost twenty millions of dollars. He did not believe that the country ought to go so far. Another consideration was involved in this question—the support of a large standing military force; this was certainly contrary to the genius of our institutions. The Navy furnished a great arm of defence; but we have a still better reliance, in the stout hearts and strong arms of our countrymen; arm them with guns and bayonets, and they are a better defence than cannon and fortifications; this is the source to which we must look for the defence of our liberties. It is to the militia that we must look for protection. The battle of Bunker's Hill, furnished a proof that the hearts and arms of the yeomanry, were a better reliance than cannon or forts. France had taken the notion to fortify her country; the enemy passed by her fortifications, and conquered her in the very interior of the country. She had no such militia, as the honorable gentleman from Tennessee had called to his assistance. The character and the principles of the people are what we must rely upon. If the people are not armed, give them muskets and bayonets. Mr. King said, he would trust to Providence that, with these means, they would prove themselves not unworthy of their fathers. He believed that, with these means, the country would be able to protect itself from enemies abroad, and insurrections at home. He had no doubt we should become a great and formidable naval power; and to that quarter we might look for a highly important means of defence.

Mr. *Smith* expressed his entire coincidence in opinion with the gentleman from New York; he did not concur in attempts to carry our plan of fortification to the extent which some persons might contemplate; but he only wished for an appropriate armament for the forts which were already built, and which were about to be completed. He went on to show the state of the fortifications which were proposed to be armed. Mr. S. said, the sufferings of the country during the Revolutionary war, would have been greatly lessened by the possession of these important means of carrying on war. Had New Orleans been properly fortified, an attack on that place, as he believed, would not have been made. If this bill were to be changed to an appropriation for a single year, its object would be lost; as a single line, in the general appropriation bill, would answer the same purpose. He considered the bill as one of economy; that twenty-five per cent. at least, would be saved, by making the contract for a term of four years.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Chandler's motion to strike out, *four years*, and insert *one year*. This was decided in the negative 19 to 22.

The question was then taken upon passing the bill to be engrossed and read a third time; and decided in the affirmative, 31 to 10, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, Holmes, of Maine; Holmes of Mississippi; Jackson, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Lou. Kell, King, of Alab. Knight, Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Parrott, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, of Ind. Taylor, of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, and Williams.—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Elliott, King, of N. Y. Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymore, and Thomas.—10.

So the bill passed to be engrossed and read a third time.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1am1y.]

For sale at this Office, a fount of about 500lbs. English Type.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1824.

Erin Benevolent Society.

THE following gentlemen were, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. elected officers of this institution for the ensuing year:

HUGH DAVIS, Esq. President.
Mr. H. HOLDSHIP, Vice-President.
Mr. MICHAEL ALLEN, Treasurer.
ROBERT BURKE, Esq. Secretary.
Mr. HUGH MACSHANE, Assistant Secretary.

This day, being the anniversary of their society, the members assembled at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mr. F. Cotter, and they, together with a number of respectable citizens, and several strangers, there partook of a supper. The committee of arrangement cannot suffer this occasion to pass, without publicly expressing their thanks to Mr. Cotter, for the elegance and taste which all his arrangements displayed. The transparency at the head of the room, immediately back of the president's chair, had a fine effect; and all the decorations exhibited a graceful brilliancy, highly pleasing and imposing.

After the removal of the cloth, the secretary of the society, *Robert Burke*, Esq. delivered an oration. The orator detailed, in glowing terms, the designs and objects of the institution, whose anniversary was then celebrating; he reviewed the eventful history of Ireland briefly, but perspicuously, and he painted the ancient glory and present wrongs of this devoted country, in language possessing the richness of poetry and the philosophy of eloquence. After he had concluded, the toasts which follow, were announced; and the jovial song, the merry tale and the pointed jest, filled up the enjoyments of the evening.

TOASTS.

1. *The Day*—It commemorates an era, the brightest in Ireland's history—an event, the most triumphant in religion's annals.
2. *America*—Freedom's favorite home. May the goddess never tire of her abode!
3. *Ireland*—Nature's fairest work, defiled by tyranny's foulest arts!
4. *The People*—Sovereignt, whose rights alone are divine—whose legitimacy alone it is treason to doubt.
5. *The memory of the purest of patriots, the most illustrious of warriors, the most virtuous of statesmen*—*the memory of* WASHINGTON.
6. *Thomas Jefferson*—The never-to-be-forgotten sentiment of this beloved man, when recommending to Congress a repeal of the fourteen years' naturalization law—"Shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land?"
7. *Greece*—Her classic soil no longer polluted by the Musulman's hostile tread.
8. *Spain*—The former home of Ireland's exiled patriots—alas! that her own should now know not where to lay their heads!
9. *Riego*—*The gallant, the intrepid, the noble Riego*—Forever venerated be his memory—forever execrated be the abject ruffian tyrant who consigned him to a felon's death!
10. *The Judiciary*—Unawed by power, uninfluenced by corruption—the refuge of the weak, and the avenger of the injured.
11. *Domestic Manufactures*—Efficiently protected by a wise and judicious tariff.
12. *Agriculture*—A home consumption for its products.
13. *The Navy*—The doctrine of "let things take care of themselves," applied to commerce, would render useless this gallant source of our country's glory.
14. *The Army*—Its prowess and valor the shield and ornament of its country.
15. *The Elective Franchise*—Duly appreciated by the people, and never exercised but in support of virtue and knowledge.
16. *Party Spirit*—A necessary evil, but may it never interrupt the course of private friendship.
17. *The revered memory of the martyred patriots of Ireland*—No gift, no offering more dear to Heaven, than the blood shed in thy holy cause, O Liberty!
18. *The Fair*—Without whom infancy would have no protection, manhood no joy, age no solace, prosperity no ornament, and misery no refuge.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Henry Baldwin, Esq. Thomas Addis Emmett—An Irishman, and one of the brightest ornaments of the American bar.

By the Hon. Wm. Wilkins. An Irishman's wish—May Avarice lose his purse, and Benevolence find it!

By Alexander Johnston, Jr. An Irishman's son—May he always retain the warm heart and chivalrous principles of his father!

By the Rev. John Taylor. Love in a cottage.

By John M. Snowden, Esq. The Erin Benevolent Society—The spontaneous production of Irish hearts—ever ready to yield assistance to the stranger and the helpless.

By Dr. Felix Brunot. The memory of Montgomery and the other illustrious Irishmen who have fought and died in the cause of American liberty.

By James Ekin, Esq. Ireland—May the thorns and thistles of tyranny, no longer obstruct the vigorous growth of freedom.

By Judge M'Clure. Erin as she ought to be—free and independent.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. The health of an illustrious son of an exiled Irishman—ANDREW JACKSON.

By W. W. Patterman, Esq. Our next President—Look well to the interest of the west.

By S. Kingston, Esq. People of the United States—Irishmen find in your hospitality the relief of their distresses—in your laws the rights of citizens, and in your political liberty the dignity of men.

Mr. Burke having retired—*By Henry Baldwin, Esq.* The orator of the day—May his success in life be commensurate with the zeal and eloquence he has, this evening, displayed in defence of his native land!

Dr. Geo. Stevenson, Judge Wilkins, and Mr. Baldwin having retired they were successively toasted with all the enthusiasm, which distinguished talent, and liberality of feeling, always excite in the breasts of Irishmen.

Mr. Davis having retired—a member gave—*Our President*—A worthy and estimable man.

The company separated at a late hour in the evening, pleased with the entertainment and with each other.

Militia.—A bill is in discussion in the Senate of the United States, to provide a uniform militia system throughout the union. It provides for the enrolment of every able bodied white male citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45; all of whom under the age of 25, are to form a *select corps*, who shall be called out 4 days, at one time, in each year, by division, brigade, regiment or battalion, for training; and all above 25 years of age, shall form another corps, to be denominated the *reserve*, to be called out for inspection, &c. one day annually.

Agricultural.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MILLET.

Millet should be sown about the middle of May. No other grass will produce so much green fodder. It ought not to be suffered to ripen, because the stalks will be hard, but should be cut before the seeds are perfectly ripe; after drying, it should be set up in small bundles, for a day or two, in the sun, and the sap in the stalks will ripen the seeds; which, when ground and bolted, the flour, raised with yeast, makes admirable cakes, and when made into mush and fried, it is superior to fried corn meal mush.

Millet, ground into meal, is the best substitute for chocolate; it has been pretty thoroughly tried, by many of the most respectable families in Virginia and Maryland, and all concur in bestowing on it high commendations. Three bushels of Millet produce one hundred pounds of flour, and much offal. Mixed with wheat or rye flour, it makes good bread; but of itself (like corn meal) it will not knead into good dough.

If millet were commonly sown, it would become the food of working horses and cattle. Its superiority over oats is evident, and its equality with corn is, after some favorable experiments, firmly believed.

Superiority of millet over oats, to cover fallows, preceding wheat.—Say 30 bushels of oats per acre, at 35 pounds per bushel, 1050 pounds, a great average weight. Say 30 bushels of millet per acre, at 55 pounds per bushel, 1650 pounds, the most common weight. Balance, 600 pounds in favor of millet.

The millet grows from five and a half to six feet high, and will generally produce four tons of hay per acre. Horses and horned cattle prefer it to timothy. Half a bushel is the seed for an acre.

From the New-York Statesman.

Extract of a letter from the corresponding editor.

"Washington, March 10, 1824.

"At dinner to-day, the conversation turned on a miraculous event, which is said to have transpired in the metropolis this morning. Two intelligent gentlemen had been to pay a visit to the Nunnery at Georgetown. While they were conversing with the sisterhood, the Father Confessor came in and announced the occurrence of a miracle, which filled the convent with joy, and was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the performance of *Te Deum*. It was no less than the restoration of a person to health from the very gates of death.

The circumstances as related by our guests were so interesting, that immediately after dinner, three of my friends and myself took a carriage and set out for the Nunnery. We arrived soon after sunset, and just as vespers had closed. Acting as pioneer on account of my having been at the convent several times before, I knocked at the door, and the Father Confessor made his appearance, to whom my errand was disclosed. Recognizing me, and apparently willing to satisfy my inquiries, he politely invited us to walk into his sitting room, when, after an introduction to my friends, he related the following marvellous story.

Some six years ago, a lady of this city, a sister of the present Mayor, and now residing in his family, was afflicted with a paralytic shock, which affected one side and arm, and also nearly deprived her of utterance. She has ever since been in a lingering, miserable condition, daily growing more feeble, and despairing of a recovery. The prescriptions and constant attendance of a respectable physician of this city afforded her no relief, and at length, finding all his skill baffled by the obstinacy of the disease, he gave up his unfortunate patient for lost.

Some two years since, the Father Confessor received letters from Brittany in France, his native country, stating that one of two sisters whom he left behind, had been cured of a similar complaint, of which she had for many years been sick, by the prayers of Prince Hohenlohe of Germany, whose fame has reached these shores and whose miraculous cures in England, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe, have been extensively circulated in American gazettes. He commenced his career in 1821, by healing the Princess Matilda of Wirtembergh, who had been a cripple from infancy. Since that period, thousands have received the benefit, and experienced the efficacy of his prayers.

The Father Confessor, in consequence of the restoration of a beloved sister to health, was induced to write to the Prince in behalf of his afflicted friend at Washington, imploring his intercession for the benefit of a wretched and disconsolate lady. The prince received his letter; but in consequence of a thousand similar applications from every part of the globe, which he was unable to answer, he wrote to an ecclesiastic of high rank in the Catholic Church, residing at Baltimore, that he should set apart the 10th of every month, for the exclusive benefit of foreigners, who sought the intercession of his prayers. The letter arrived a short time since, and its contents were communicated to the Father Confessor. This day, being the 10th of the first month since its arrival, was anticipated with trembling hope and solicitude. The very hour of the day when the miracle was to be performed, was calculated with minute accuracy, by allowing for the difference of longitude, thus knowing precisely at what time the Prince would offer up his prayers.

In the mean time, the lady had become reduced apparently to the verge of the grave. Her nurse believed last night and early this morning, that she was dying.—The consecrated host was administered to prepare her soul for its departure. She was unable to swallow, and her friends were gathering about the bed, expecting that her spirit would momently take its flight to a better world. But what was their joy and surprise, when at ten o'clock this morning, all of a sudden, she rose from her bed of death: her tongue was loosed: she addressed her friends: she wept for joy: she burst into raptures: she fell upon her knees, and returned thanks to God. She even insisted on going out, and offering up her devotions in public; but her friends dissuaded her from this act of imprudence. Praise and thanksgiving rang through the house, which but lately resounded with lamentations and wo. The Father Confessor assured us, that at 2 o'clock this afternoon he saw her in good health. On her cheek were still visible the livid marks of the fingers of death, as if she had been in the incipient stages of mortification.

Never can I forget this impressive story, nor the imposing circumstances under which it was told. We were seated in a group around the Father Confessor, near the window. At the commencement of the miraculous tale, enough of twilight and the beams of the moon came through a solitary casement, to render the form and features of the venerable man half visible. He wore glasses and a black cap upon his head. At the most solemn part of his story, a breath of wind, or the unobserved hand of a servant closed the shutter, and we were left in total darkness, while the reverend Father pursued and finished his narration. It was a scene I would not have lost for all the pleasures of the winter.

The Father Confessor offered some philosophical comments on this miraculous event.—He appears to be a man of learning and unaffected piety. To prove that these cures are not attributable to the influence of imagination, he remarked that in the case of his sister, relief was not afforded on the first application and at the first intercession of Prince Hohenlohe, when the influence of the imagination was strongest, and faith and hope were raised to the highest pitch. He cited another instance, in which a child was cured, who could not be operated upon by the influence of imagination.

The lady, on whom this modern miracle is averred to have been performed, resides near my lodgings. Our readers are left to make their own comments. That the circumstances are accurately narrated, as they were related to us, I have the testimony of two members of Congress, and another intelligent and credible witness."

[The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, after copying the above, and several other cases of cures equally miraculous, said to have been performed by the Prince, in Ireland, &c. adds the following remarks:]

"Having necessarily extended our narratives of events, which we cannot but consider as stories of popular delusion, to so great a length, it is impossible for us to add many comments, or at this time to go into an argument to show that the cures effected, (and which are not denied) may be safely set down to physical causes, perfectly reconcileable with the principles of medical science. Beattie in his essay on Truth, says—"There are in the world many men, whose declaration concerning any fact which they have seen, and of which they are competent judges, would engage my belief as effectually as the evidence of my own senses." We hold the same opinion; and we are frank to say, that we believe the cures above related, have actually taken place, substantially as the stories are told. The subject has been discussed with great freedom in England, both in private societies, and in the public prints. And the facts stated have not been disproved. Dr. Crampton in his excellent pamphlet upon this subject, says,—"I cannot help suspecting, that those who attribute them to supernatural interposition, whether of the GOOD or of the EVIL principle, are equally remote from the truth. I hope my protestant friends will not take it amiss, that I should state my belief, which I do in perfect sincerity, that in the cases of Miss Lalor, and Mrs. Stuart, there was neither delusion on the part of the patient, nor dishonesty on the part of the priest. *That the cures were effected, I firmly believe;* and that they were wrought, (I will not say by the intercession) but by the influence of Prince Hohenlohe, I do not entertain a doubt; but, on the other hand, I must deprecate the wrath of the reverend persons, and of their friends, when I deny that there was any thing miraculous in the transactions. A reference to some of the first, the most simple, and the best established principles of the animal economy, will, I trust, place this matter in such a point of view, as will remove all obscurity with respect to the present cases, and perhaps prevent a recurrence to such questionable proofs of Divine interposition in future; nor can I think this a light matter, for, independent of the great importance of separating in philosophy "things natural from those which belong to religion," it is obvious that civil liberty can scarcely be secure, so long as the multitude are impressed with the notion, that there are persons who are taken into the councils of the Almighty, who are

"chosen from above
To work exceeding miracles on earth."

Dr. Crampton then proceeds, scientifically, and, as we think, satisfactorily, to show the correctness of the opinion we have quoted above. The case related as having occurred at Washington, is in every essential respect similar to those in Ireland. All were females laboring under nervous diseases; and like causes will produce like effects, as well in America as in Europe."

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States, as well as the Vice-President, is elected by Electors in the respective states, who are chosen as the Legislatures of the several states may provide. According to an act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of Electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of President and Vice-President takes place; and they must be equal in number to all the Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector. The votes for President and Vice-President are given by the Electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union. The next election will take place on the first Wednesday in December 1824.

The Electors meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They vote for President and Vice-President separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for—which they transmit sealed to the general government, directed to the President of the Senate, who, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

If no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes are taken by states, the Representation from each state having *one* vote; a quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states is necessary to a choice.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March, next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

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Berks Journal.

A portion of the members of the Virginia legislature assembled at Richmond on Monday last, nominated HENRY CLAY as President of the United States, and appointed a committee to name an electoral ticket in his favor, and to prepare an address to the people of Virginia in support of Mr. Clay. The ticket, highly respectable, was formed, and is published.

Franklin Gazette.

Whatever differences of opinion may have been excited in relation to Mr. *Calhoun* as a candidate for President at this time, there is none in respect to his distinguished talents, and eminent qualifications as a statesman. His orbit is destined to be elevated and splendid.—The course that policy invites him now to pursue, accords, we have no doubt, with that dictated by his own mild and manly disposition; a course of vigorous service to the public, marked by frankness and conciliation to individuals, at once confirming his claim to efficient esteem and personal affection.

Village Rec.

Foreign.

Mexico.—A tumult of a serious nature broke out in the city of Mexico about the 24th of January, headed by General Labato, with a view to induce the Congress to change the ministry and put the Europeans out of office. He submitted with the greater part of his officers: but the disturbance broke out afresh, headed by a number of other officers: but they were made prisoners to the number of twenty two, among whom were three colonels and three lieutenant colonels.—Several of the prisoners were condemned to death, but pardoned. All is again quiet, and it is stated that the change contended for will take place. It appears to have arisen from distrust which the natives entertain of the old Spaniards.

A violent gale was experienced at Alvarado and the adjacent coast on the 11th February, in which the launch of the U. S. schr. Shark, with Mr. Thomson, the master, Mr. Longiel, the boatswain, and 14 were lost.

HUNT.—This wretched culprit, concerned in the murder of Mr. Weare, on arriving on board the hulk, at Woolwich, whence he will be conveyed to New South Wales, had his hair and whiskers shorn off, and was stripped and scrubbed in a tub of water, as is customary. He was still further assured of the privation of a convict, by being attired in the costume of the other prisoners; a coarse grey jacket, waistcoat and trowsers, yellow stockings and worsted night-cap. He was regarded by his new companions with a mixture of curiosity and contempt. He is extremely anxious to see his mother and brother, before he leaves, forever, his native country.

Liverpool Mercury.

Chess.—The London Chess Club have received an invitation to play two games with the Paris Club. The challenge has been accepted, and on Tuesday last, the players here were appointed. They consist of a committee of whom five are a quorum, who are to make the moves and transmit them. Amateurs, no doubt, will be gratified in viewing this scientific contest, which will display the skill of, probably, the first players in Europe. The stakes are fifty guineas each. We shall occasionally communicate the moves.

In the state of New-York there are eleven counties whose names correspond with counties in Pennsylvania, viz: Allegheny, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Greene, Jefferson, Montgomery, Tioga, Warren, Washington and Wayne.—*Commonwealth.*

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	1½
western Reserve,	do
St. Clairsville,	do
Bank of Chilicothe;	do
Lancaster,	do
Marietta,	do
Columbus,	do
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	6½
Maysville,	1½

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do at Vevay,	
F & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceburg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	4½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	3

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	1
Chenango,	1
Utica bank & Bran.	1
Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Do. at Canandaigua,	1
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	1
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	do
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	do
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabethtt	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	do

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers'bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I & E Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	1 dis.
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	
Other Massachusetts notes	do

Vermont.

Burlington.

N. Hampshire.

Generaly

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed Monday, the day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Crossan.

March 26—3* *Innkeeper, Pittsburgh*

242

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1824.

Erin Benevolent Society.

THE following gentlemen were, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. elected officers of this institution for the ensuing year:

HUGH DAVIS, Esq. President.
Mr. H. HOLDSHIP, Vice-President.
Mr. MICHAEL ALLEN, Treasurer.
ROBERT BURKE, Esq. Secretary.
Mr. HUGH MACSHANE, Assistant Secretary.

This day, being the anniversary of their society, the members assembled at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mr. F. Cotter, and they, together with a number of respectable citizens, and several strangers, there partook of a supper. The committee of arrangement cannot suffer this occasion to pass, without publicly expressing their thanks to Mr. Cotter, for the elegance and taste which all his arrangements displayed. The transparency at the head of the room, immediately back of the president's chair, had a fine effect; and all the decorations exhibited a graceful brilliancy, highly pleasing and imposing.

After the removal of the cloth, the secretary of the society, *Robert Burke*, Esq. delivered an oration. The orator detailed, in glowing terms, the designs and objects of the institution, whose anniversary was then celebrating; he reviewed the eventful history of Ireland briefly, but perspicuously, and he painted the ancient glory and present wrongs of this devoted country, in language possessing the richness of poetry and the philosophy of eloquence. After he had concluded, the toasts which follow, were announced; and the jovial song, the merry tale and the pointed jest, filled up the enjoyments of the evening.

TOASTS.

1. *The Day*—It commemorates an era, the brightest in Ireland's history—an event, the most triumphant in religion's annals.
2. *America*—Freedom's favorite home. May the goddess never tire of her abode!
3. *Ireland*—Nature's fairest work, defiled by tyranny's foulest arts!
4. *The People*—Sovereigns, whose rights alone are divine—whose legitimacy alone it is treason to doubt.
5. *The memory of the purest of patriots, the most illustrious of warriors, the most virtuous of statesmen —the memory of* WASHINGTON.
6. *Thomas Jefferson*—The never-to-be-forgotten sentiment of this beloved man, when recommending to Congress a repeal of the fourteen years' naturalization law—"Shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land?"
7. *Greece*—Her classic soil no longer polluted by the Mussulman's hostile tread.
8. *Spain*—The former home of Ireland's exiled patriots—alas! that her own should now know not where to lay their heads!
9. *Riego—The gallant, the intrepid, the noble Riego*—Forever venerated be his memory—forever execrated be the abject ruffian tyrant who consigned him to a felon's death!
10. *The Judiciary*—Unawed by power, uninfluenced by corruption—the refuge of the weak, and the avenger of the injured.
11. *Domestic Manufactures*—Efficiently protected by a wise and judicious tariff.
12. *Agriculture*—A home consumption for its products.
13. *The Navy*—The doctrine of "let things take care of themselves," applied to commerce, would render useless this gallant source of our country's glory.
14. *The Army*—Its prowess and valor the shield and ornament of its country.
15. *The Elective Franchise*—Duly appreciated by the people, and never exercised but in support of virtue and knowledge.
16. *Party Spirit*—A necessary evil, but may it never interrupt the course of private friendship.
17. *The revered memory of the martyred patriots of Ireland*—No gift, no offering more dear to Heaven, than the blood shed in thy holy cause, O Liberty!
18. *The Fair*—Without whom infancy would have no protection, manhood no joy, age no solace, prosperity no ornament, and misery no refuge.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Henry Baldwin, Esq. Thomas Addis Emmett—An Irishman, and one of the brightest ornaments of the American bar.

By the Hon. Wm. Wilkins. An Irishman's wish—May Avarice lose his purse, and Benevolence find it!

By Alexander Johnston, Jr. An Irishman's son—May he always retain the warm heart and chivalrous principles of his father!

By the Rev. John Taylor. Love in a cottage.

By John M. Snowden, Esq. The Erin Benevolent Society—The spontaneous production of Irish hearts—ever ready to yield assistance to the stranger and the helpless.

By Dr. Felix Brunot. The memory of Montgomery and the other illustrious Irishmen who have fought and died in the cause of American liberty.

By James Ekin, Esq. Ireland—May the thorns and thistles of tyranny, no longer obtruct the vigorous growth of freedom.

By Judge M'Clure. Erin as she ought to be—free and independent.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. The health of an illustrious son of an exiled Irishman—ANDREW JACKSON.

By W. W. Fetterman, Esq. Our next President—Look well to the interest of the west.

By S. Kingston, Esq. People of the United States—Irishmen find in your hospitality the relief of their distresses—in your laws the rights of citizens, and in your political liberty the dignity of men.

Mr. Burke having retired—*By Henry Baldwin, Esq.* The orator of the day—May his success in life be commensurate with the zeal and eloquence he has, this evening, displayed in defence of his native land!

Dr. Geo. Stevenson, Judge Wilkins, and Mr. Baldwin having retired they were successively toasted with all the enthusiasm, which distinguished talent, and liberality of feeling, always excite in the breasts of Irishmen.

Mr. Davis having retired—a member gave—*Our President*—A worthy and estimable man.

The company separated at a late hour in the evening, pleased with the entertainment and with each other.

Militia.—A bill is in discussion in the Senate of the United States, to provide a uniform militia system throughout the union. It provides for the enrolment of every able bodied white male citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45; all of whom under the age of 25, are to form a *select corps*, who shall be called out 4 days, at one time, in each year, by division, brigade, regiment or battalion, for training; and all above 25 years of age, shall form another corps, to be denominated the *reserve*, to be called out for inspection, &c. one day annually.

Agricultural.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MILLET.

Millet should be sown about the middle of May. No other grass will produce so much green fodder. It ought not to be suffered to ripen, because the stalks will be hard, but should be cut before the seeds are perfectly ripe; after drying, it should be set up in small bundles, for a day or two, in the sun, and the sap in the stalks will ripen the seeds; which, when ground and bolted, the flour, raised with yeast, makes admirable cakes, and when made into mush and fried, it is superior to fried corn meal mush.

Millet, ground into meal, is the best substitute for chocolate; it has been pretty thoroughly tried, by many of the most respectable families in Virginia and Maryland, and all concur in bestowing on it high commendations. Three bushels of Millet produce one hundred pounds of flour, and much offal. Mixed with wheat or rye flour, it makes good bread; but of itself (like corn meal) it will not knead into good dough.

If millet were commonly sown, it would become the food of working horses and cattle. Its superiority over oats is evident, and its equality with corn is, after some favorable experiments, firmly believed.

Superiority of millet over oats, to cover fallows, preceding wheat.—Say 30 bushels of oats per acre, at 35 pounds per bushel, 1050 pounds, a great average weight. Say 30 bushels of millet per acre, at 55 pounds per bushel, 1650 pounds, the most common weight. Balance, 600 pounds in favor of millet.

The millet grows from five and a half to six feet high, and will generally produce four tons of hay per acre. Horses and horned cattle prefer it to timothy. Half a bushel is the seed for an acre.

From the New-York Statesman.

Extract of a letter from the corresponding editor.

"Washington, March 10, 1824.

"At dinner to-day, the conversation turned on a miraculous event, which is said to have transpired in the metropolis this morning. Two intelligent gentlemen had been to pay a visit to the Nunnery at Georgetown. While they were conversing with the sisterhood, the Father Confessor came in and announced the occurrence of a miracle, which filled the convent with joy, and was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the performance of *Te Deum*. It was no less than the restoration of a person to health from the very gates of death.

The circumstances as related by our guests were so interesting, that immediately after dinner, three of my friends and myself took a carriage and set out for the Nunnery. We arrived soon after sunset, and just as vespers had closed. Acting as pioneer on account of my having been at the convent several times before, I knocked at the door, and the Father Confessor made his appearance, to whom my errand was disclosed. Recognizing me, and apparently willing to satisfy my inquiries, he politely invited us to walk into his sitting room, when, after an introduction to my friends, he related the following marvellous story.

Some six years ago, a lady of this city, a sister of the present Mayor, and now residing in his family, was afflicted with a paralytic shock, which affected one side and arm, and also nearly deprived her of utterance. She has ever since been in a lingering, miserable condition, daily growing more feeble, and despairing of a recovery. The prescriptions and constant attendance of a respectable physician of this city afforded her no relief, and at length, finding all his skill baffled by the obstinacy of the disease, he gave up his unfortunate patient for lost.

Some two years since, the Father Confessor received letters from Brittany in France, his native country, stating that one of two sisters whom he left behind, had been cured of a similar complaint, of which she had for many years been sick, by the prayers of Prince Hohenlohe of Germany, whose fame has reached these shores and whose miraculous cures in England, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe, have been extensively circulated in American gazettes. He commenced his career in 1821, by healing the Princess Matilda of Wirtembergh, who had been a cripple from infancy. Since that period, thousands have received the benefit, and experienced the efficacy of his prayers.

The Father Confessor, in consequence of the restoration of a beloved sister to health, was induced to write to the Prince in behalf of his afflicted friend at Washington, imploring his intercession for the benefit of a wretched and disconsolate lady. The prince received his letter; but in consequence of a thousand similar applications from every part of the globe, which he was unable to answer, he wrote to an ecclesiastic of high rank in the Catholic Church, residing at Baltimore, that he should set apart the 10th of every month, for the exclusive benefit of foreigners, who sought the intercession of his prayers. The letter arrived a short time since, and its contents were communicated to the Father Confessor. This day, being the 10th of the first month since its arrival, was anticipated with trembling hope and solicitude. The very hour of the day when the miracle was to be performed, was calculated with minute accuracy, by allowing for the difference of longitude, thus knowing precisely at what time the Prince would offer up his prayers.

In the mean time, the lady had become reduced apparently to the verge of the grave. Her nurse believed last night and early this morning, that she was dying.—The consecrated host was administered to prepare her soul for its departure. She was unable to swallow, and her friends were gathering about the bed, expecting that her spirit would momently take its flight to a better world. But what was their joy and surprise, when at ten o'clock this morning, all of a sudden, she rose from her bed of death: her tongue was loosed: she addressed her friends: she wept for joy: she burst into raptures; she fell upon her knees, and returned thanks to God. She even insisted on going out, and offering up her devotions in public; but her friends dissuaded her from this act of imprudence. Praise and thanksgiving rang through the house, which but lately resounded with lamentations and wo. The Father Confessor assured us, that at 2 o'clock this afternoon he saw her in good health. On her cheek were still visible the livid marks of the fingers of death, as if she had been in the incipient stages of mortification.

Never can I forget this impressive story, nor the imposing circumstances under which it was told. We were seated in a group around the Father Confessor, near the window. At the commencement of the miraculous tale, enough of twilight and the beams of the moon came through a solitary casement, to render the form and features of the venerable man half visible. He wore glasses and a black cap upon his head. At the most solemn part of his story, a breath of wind, or the unobserved hand of a servant closed the shutter, and we were left in total darkness, while the reverend Father pursued and finished his narration. It was a scene I would not have lost for all the pleasures of the winter.

The Father Confessor offered some philosophical comments on this miraculous event.—He appears to be a man of learning and unaffected piety. To prove that these cures are not attributable to the influence of imagination, he remarked that in the case of his sister, relief was not afforded on the first application and at the first intercession of Prince Hohenlohe, when the influence of the imagination was strongest, and faith and hope were raised to the highest pitch. He cited another instance, in which a child was cured, who could not be operated upon by the influence of imagination.

The lady, on whom this modern miracle is averred to have been performed, resides near my lodgings. Our readers are left to make their own comments. That the circumstances are accurately narrated, as they were related to us, I have the testimony of two members of Congress, and another intelligent and credible witness."

[The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, after copying the above, and several other cases of cures equally miraculous, said to have been performed by the Prince, in Ireland, &c. adds the following remarks:]

"Having necessarily extended our narratives of events, which we cannot but consider as stories of popular delusion, to so great a length, it is impossible for us to add many comments, or at this time to go into an argument to show that the cures effected, (and which are not denied) may be safely set down to physical causes, perfectly reconcileable with the principles of medical science. Beattie in his essay on Truth, says—"There are in the world many men, whose declaration concerning any fact which they have seen, and of which they are competent judges, would engage my belief as effectually as the evidence of my own senses." We hold the same opinion; and we are frank to say, that we believe the cures above related, have actually taken place, substantially as the stories are told. The subject has been discussed with great freedom in England, both in private societies, and in the public prints. And the facts stated have not been disproved. Dr. Crampton in his excellent pamphlet upon this subject, says,—"I cannot help suspecting, that those who attribute them to supernatural interposition, whether of the GOOD or of the EVIL principle, are equally remote from the truth. I hope my protestant friends will not take it amiss, that I should state my belief, which I do in perfect sincerity, that in the cases of Miss Lalor, and Mrs. Stuart, there was neither delusion on the part of the patient, nor dishonesty on the part of the priest. *That the cures were effected, I firmly believe;* and that they were wrought, (I will not say by the intercession) but by the influence of Prince Hohenlohe, I do not entertain a doubt; but, on the other hand, I must deprecate the wrath of the reverend persons, and of their friends, when I deny that there was any thing miraculous in the transactions. A reference to some of the first, the most simple, and the best established principles of the animal economy, will, I trust, place this matter in such a point of view, as will remove all obscurity with respect to the present cases, and perhaps prevent a recurrence to such questionable proofs of Divine interposition in future; nor can I think this a light matter, for, independent of the great importance of separating in philosophy "things natural from those which belong to religion," it is obvious that civil liberty can scarcely be secure, so long as the multitude are impressed with the notion, that there are persons who are taken into the councils of the Almighty, who are

——"chosen from above
To work exceeding miracles on earth."

Dr. Crampton then proceeds, scientifically, and, as we think, satisfactorily, to show the correctness of the opinion we have quoted above. The case related as having occurred at Washington, is in every essential respect similar to those in Ireland. All were females laboring under *nervous* diseases; and like causes will produce like effects, as well in America as in Europe."

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States, as well as the Vice-President, is elected by Electors in the respective states, who are chosen as the Legislatures of the several states may provide. According to an act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of Electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of President and Vice-President takes place; and they must be equal in number to all the Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector. The votes for President and Vice-President are given by the Electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union. The next election will take place on the first Wednesday in December 1824.

The Electors meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They vote for President and Vice-President separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for—which they transmit sealed to the general government, directed to the President of the Senate, who, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

If no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes are taken by states, the Representation from each state having *one* vote; a quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states is necessary to a choice.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March, next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

The period of service is four years; but there is no restriction as to re-election.—There is, however, no instance of any President's having served more than eight years. If the offices of President and Vice-President should both become vacant, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to communicate information thereof to the Executive of each state, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper of each state, giving two months previous notice that Electors of President shall be appointed or chosen in the several states, within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December, ensuing; when the choice of President must proceed as usual. The ninth Presidential term will expire with the eighteenth Congress, on the 3d of March next.

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Franklin Gazette.

Whatever differences of opinion may have been excited in relation to Mr. *Calhoun* as a candidate for President at this time, there is none in respect to his distinguished talents, and eminent qualifications as a statesman. His orbit is destined to be elevated and splendid.—The course that policy invites him now to pursue, accords, we have no doubt, with that dictated by his own mild and manly disposition; a course of vigorous service to the public, marked by frankness and conciliation to individuals, at once conforming his claim to efficient esteem and personal affection.

Village Rec.

Foreign.

Mexico.—A tumult of a serious nature broke out in the city of Mexico about the 24th of January, headed by General Labato, with a view to induce the Congress to change the ministry and put the Europeans out of office. He submitted with the greater part of his officers; but the disturbance broke out afresh, headed by a number of other officers; but they were made prisoners to the number of twenty two, among whom were three colonels and three lieutenant colonels.—Several of the prisoners were condemned to death, but pardoned. All is again quiet, and it is stated that the change contended for will take place. It appears to have arisen from distrust which the natives entertain of the old Spaniards.

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Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg City Bills,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	1½
western Reserve,	do
St. Clairsville,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	do
Lancaster,	do
Marietta,	do
Columbus,	do
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	b
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	1½

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do at Vevay,	
F & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	4½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	3

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	1
Chenango,	1
Utica bank & Bran.	1
Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Do. at Canandaigua,	1
Plattsburgh,	1

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	1
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	do
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	do
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabethtown	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	do

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I & E Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	1 dis.
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes	do

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of the Legislature made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed Monday, the [illegible] day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Crossan,
Innkeeper, Pittsburgh.

March 26—3*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1824.

Appointments by the Governor.

Thomas M'Kibben, of Brownsville, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Fayette county—in the room of John R. Trevor, removed.

Alexander M'Clean, Register and Recorder.

The Tariff. The discussion of the bill for the revision of the tariff, which was interrupted for several days by the consideration of the appropriation bill, was resumed on the 12th, and continued on the 15th and 16th inst. No important alteration was made in its provisions. Its passage in the lower house is not certain, and its enemies assert positively that it will not pass in the senate.

From *Harrisburgh*, we have nothing interesting. The Bank Bill, after being so amended that some of the charters will expire in 8, some in 10, and some in 12 years, passed the Senate on the 19th.

The Senate of New York have rejected by indefinite postponement, the bill to give the choice of electors to the people. The electors will therefore, be chosen by the Legislature, in November. The friends of Adams and Crawford each claim the majority in the assembly.

The Boston papers assert that Prince Hohenlohe, who is represented to have performed the late miraculous cure at Washington, died in Germany more than two months since.

Fire.—By a late fire in New-York, a steam saw-mill, a ship house, a steam boat, nearly ready for launching, a brig on the stocks, and a great quantity of ship timber, were destroyed. Loss estimated at forty thousand dollars.

A letter from Washington city, says: "It is expected Gen. Jackson will go from this to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburgh, and by water from thence home."

From the Kentucky Gazette.

A KENTUCKY CAPTIVE RETURNED.

"*Detroit, Feb.* 18.—A white man, a resident among the Indians, has recently applied to me to endeavor to ascertain his friends and to be restored to them. He is probably forty-five years of age, and was taken prisoner by the Indians about forty years ago. It is difficult to ascertain from his description the place of his capture. But it was probably on the Kentucky River, and within twenty-five miles of the Ohio. He thinks his name is JOHN JOHNSON, and he recollects that he had two brothers, one named Benjamin, and a number of sisters. His father had been wounded by the Indians a few days before his capture, and was at that time confined. If he is accurate in his recollection, which is, however, indistinct, his father must have lived at some station, upon the bank of a river. He was himself a short distance from the house, playing with a bow and arrow, when he was surprised by a party of six Potawatomies, led by a chief, who had planned the expedition with a view to make prisoner some child, to supply the place of a son he had recently lost. This was in the forenoon. They travelled rapidly the residue of the day, and reached the Ohio some time after dark. It is strongly impressed upon his memory, that the name of the place where he was captured, sounded like OPOSE. This word he pronounces very distinctly. He was prevented by his adopted father from attending at the treaty of Greenville.

These circumstances, may, perhaps, enable some of the early settlers of Kentucky to ascertain the connexions of this unfortunate man. He is very anxious to know and revisit them. Any information, transmitted to me, will be communicated to him immediately, and measures will be taken to send him to Kentucky, should this effort to discover his friends be successful.

LEWIS CASS."

Beware of Counterfeits.—On Monday evening last, a man calling himself Truman Bidwell, bought a horse between Harlensburgh and this place, from Mr. Cavert, of West Salem township, for which he paid six 10 dollar counterfeit bills on the bank of Troy, state of New York; immediately after his departure the fraud was discovered, and a party of the citizens of this place, followed and succeeded in taking him near Conneaut lake, in Crawford county, on the Tuesday following. He had in his possession when taken two $10 notes on the bank of Troy, one $10 note on the Phœnix bank of New Haven, and one $2 note on the New Bedford bank in Massachusetts; making $32 of counterfeit money. After his examination before a magistrate he was committed to prison to await his trial.—*Mercer Press.*

New York, March 16,

Late from Peru.—We yesterday received a regular file of Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of January. In those papers we find a confirmation of the defeat of the Patriot army, under the command of General Santa Cruz. A letter was received in the city yesterday, from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated Nov. 30th, in which the writer states "that the second Lima expedition to Alto Peru, under St. Cruz, Sucre, Miller, &c. has again been defeated. St. Cruz was completely defeated at La Paz, by Valdez, without the latter ever firing a gun, and only saved about 1000 out of 4500 men. In consequence of this disaster, Sucre retreated from Arequipa with his division, about 2000 men, and took shipping for Callao, where they have arrived. It is reported that La Serna has declared for independence."

From the National Intelligencer, March 17.

Yesterday the President of the United States presented General JACKSON the *gold medal*, heretofore voted to him by congress, for his gallant defence of New-Orleans. At the same time, Judge TODD, of the supreme court, representing Governor SHELBY of Kentucky, received the medal which had been voted to him for the capture, at the river Thames, of the British army under General Proctor. At half past eleven o'clock, General Jackson, attended by Mr. Livingston, of the house of representatives, who had been one of his aids-de-camp at New-Orleans, and Judge Todd, entered the large circular room of the President's house, where were the secretaries of state, war, and navy, and a number of visiters attending to witness the ceremony. The President then presented to the General the medal, with the following address:

GENERAL JACKSON: In compliance with a resolution of congress, of the 27th of February, 1815, I present to you this medal, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by that body of your gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New-Orleans, at that important epoch, and especially in the very brilliant action of the 8th of January. In the performance of this duty, I recollect, with profound interest, the danger which then menaced that city, and the whole of the country dependent on the Mississippi, and the glorious exploit by which they were rescued from it. An incursion by a powerful army of veteran troops, commanded by a general of experience, who had gained renown in Spain, made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the nation. The result exhibits an example of devotion to the public welfare, which will be forever distinguished in the annals of our union. The alacrity with which our fellow citizens of the neighboring states, in obedience to the call of their government, flew to the defence of their country, proves that they are willing and ready to encounter every danger and make every sacrifice in support of our republican system. The haste with which you repaired to that state, and organized the force collected there; the firmness with which you received the attack, and the success with which you repelled it, with a much inferior force, a great part of which consisted of volunteers and militia, are distinguished proofs of your patriotism and gallantry, as well as of your judgment in action.

General Jackson replied:

SIR: Receiving this emblem of the approbation of my country from you, who were an efficient and active agent of our government in those scenes of difficulty and danger to which it refers, gives me peculiar pleasure. It brings to my recollection, on the tocsin of war being sounded, that patriotic ardor which brought voluntarily to the field thousands of the brave yeomanry of our country, to support its eagles, and to protect our frontier, from the ruthless savage, and the inroads of a British foe. In the name of those patriotic officers and soldiers who so bravely seconded my views in the day of battle, privation, and of peril, and who contributed to bring about the happy results to which you refer, I receive this emblem of approbation, which the representatives of my country, in congress assembled, have conceived me worthy to possess. That, at a period the most critical and alarming, I should have been the humble means to harmonize the discordant materials of every nation and tongue, and so to unite them as to make a successful defence of the city of New-Orleans, against a superior, well-organized, veteran force, and to preserve it from pollution and ravage by an infuriated British soldiery, is remembered as one of the proudest moments of my life. This emblem reminds me of the gratitude we should feel to a kind Providence for those happy results. May you pass through, and retire from, the administration of the government, with the full approbation of your country that has hitherto accompanied you. May you be blessed in retirement with all the comforts heaven can bestow; and, when life is finished, be raised to a happy immortality beyond the grave.

The President then presented to Judge TODD the medal designed for Governor SHELBY, with an address, which was answered by Judge Todd.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Tuesday last, in the court of oyer and terminer, at New York, JOHN JOHNSON, was tried for the murder of JAMES MURRAY. The circumstances attending its perpetration were peculiarly atrocious and tragical, and the trial deeply interesting. The court was of course crowded to excess. James Murray, who was murdered, was a young foreigner, who had come to the eastern states, and accumulated three or four hundred dollars by his own industry and economy. With this money and a chest of clothes, he sailed from Boston for New York, where he arrived on the 18th of November last, in the sloop Fulton, Moorehouse, in order to join some of his relatives in the south. On his arrival at New York, he remained two days on board the sloop. On the 30th November in the afternoon, he left the sloop to go to a boarding house in the city, leaving his trunk, money and clothing. The same afternoon he returned to the sloop, accompanied by John Johnson. They left the sloop together, and went to Johnson's house, in Cuyler's alley, taking with them the trunk, money and clothes of Murray.

Late at night Johnson went with Murray up stairs, took his chest, put it by the bedside, and saw him in bed. He then returned down stairs, sat up an hour, went up again and found Murray was asleep, and took a key out of his vest pocket, opened his chest and took out a little bag of money, "about as big as his two fists;" it was dollars as he judged; he did not open it; and Murray had told him that he had silver dollars. It then came into his head to murder Murray; and he put the bag of money into the corner of the closet, where there was some carpenter's tools. He went down stairs and got a hatchet, and came up and struck Murray two blows on the head, and he never moved. He then put something about his head, so as to prevent the blood from falling on the floor, and carried him down stairs into the cellar through the trap-door. He then returned up stairs, took the bloody pillow and the hatchet, and immediately went and threw them into the river. When he then returned, he looked about the floor for blood, and not seeing any, went and laid down in the bed with his daughter Mary, being afraid to go into his own bed. In the morning he felt very uneasy, and his daughter asked him what was the matter, and he finally took her and told that he had killed the man, and showed her where he had put him, and the man was left there until after ten o'clock the next night; when they were all quiet, he put a rope about the man, and carried him out, and left him in the lane. Here the body of Murray was found by a watchman on the 22d of November, the second morning after the murder. It was identified by two or three witnesses, the blood distinctly traced to Johnson's house, to the very room and bed, the head board of which was marked with blood. The case was clearly made out by witnesses, as it had previously been confessed in part by Johnson himself. The prosecution was conducted by Maxwell, the district attorney, and the prisoner defended by Price and Graham. The jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of *murder in the first degree.*—*Franklin Gaz.*

Johnson has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 2d day of April next.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 20. S. B. *Congress*, Marks, Louisville, freight and passengers.

20. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Allen & Co. owners, Davis master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

25. S. B. *Mechanic*, Fuller, Louisville, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

20. S. B. *Congress*. Marks, Louisville.

21. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh and St. Louis, Packet*, 100 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Scott, master, St. Louis, freight and passengers.

21. S. B. *Eliza*, Arthers, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

25. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Davis, master, Nashville, freight and passengers.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. *William Phemmer*, to Miss *Sarah-Ann Bushnell*—both of this city.

Died,

On Monday last, Mr. PETER DAVID, Teacher, of this city—a very worthy young man.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of Mr. Beard, in this city, Mr. CORNELIUS COFFEE, aged 70.

Drowned, at Harmony, Butler county, on the 19th inst. *Michael Coon*, aged about 40. He rode a horse to water in the Connequenessing, adjoining the town, and must have been thrown. Not returning when expected, search was made, and the horse was found across the creek, without him. His body was found in the creek the next day.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Maclean,—At the request of Mr. Smith, on Wednesday last, I attended, in company with other gentlemen, a private examination of his pupils; and as his system of education is equally novel, interesting, and useful, a brief description of it, as far as it came under my notice, will, I am certain, be gratifying to the public.

The first exercise was *Elocution*, in which Mr. Smith accompanied the class, in order to exhibit his mode of teaching boys to read. The teacher and pupils reciprocally mark the pauses, and inflections of the voice, by expressing aloud the numbers used to limit and distinguish them.

The second exercise was *Practical Orthography*, which is an improvement upon every other mode of teaching orthography, I have ever witnessed. This is performed by dictation.

The third exercise was *English Grammar*, and I never heard a class so prompt and correct as the one which was examined in this branch. The pupils were required to give the *why* and the *wherefore* for every thing they advanced. But what astonished me most, was a trial made by the teacher, with three boys who were unacquainted with the parts of speech. Mr. Smith required each of them to write a number of sentences, which nearly filled one side of a large slate; and, having given them private instructions, required them to repair to their seats, and study their lesson.—Before the examination ended, the boys presented their slates, and, with one or two exceptions, defined correctly the parts of speech. I do not know how this was done. Mr. Smith informed me, that he intended it as a demonstration of the improvement he had recently made in teaching grammar.

The fourth exercise was the *application of English Grammar to Composition*. This is quite novel, and requires great promptness and attention in the student. A dictionary is placed before each pupil in a class, who, from a limited number of words, is told to select one, as the subject of a compound sentence.—Subjoined are two sentences written, according to this method, by two of the students. The words in italics were selected from the dictionary.*

The fifth exercise was *Geography, theoretical and practical*. After the most correct examination in geography I ever witnessed, the pupils were required to prepare their slates for practice. Two lines about an inch in width, are ruled lengthwise of the slate, leaving a space on the left hand, for countries or states, and one on the right, for capital cities; the column in the middle includes the name of the continent. Different rulings are required for different exercises.

The sixth exercise was *History, theoretical and practical*. This is performed on slates, in the same manner as practical geography. The space on the left hand is intended for the noticing of eminent characters, the column in the middle includes chronological dates, and the column on the right, contains remarkable events.

The examination of the above exercises, occupied two hours and a half; and I am inclined to think Mr. Smith could have extended the exercises of his school, so as to have gratified his visiters for a much longer time.

WM. D.

* "They who wish to be *virtuous*, must do a great "many things, which, at *first* sight, appear almost "impossible; but, by proceeding slowly, and con- "quering small faults, they will be enabled, in time, "to cure themselves of greater ones."

"The *farmer* who lives independently is removed "from the noise of the city, and is never at a loss for "work; he reaps in harvest, and enjoys the fruit of his "labours."

A Balloon!!!

FIFTY feet high, with an elegant car attached to it, will ascend from Grant's Hill, precisely at 10 o'clock, on the first of April.——

I say, if a notice of this kind should appear in our papers; or, should they communicate the *pleasing intelligence* that the *Hero of Orleans* would visit our city on a certain day—bless me, what a bustle and confusion would appear in every quarter! The boys, who generally take the lead on such occasions, would occupy the most conspicuous stations, as if by prescriptive right—youth and beauty would be seen flocking from every avenue, and tottering old age would, with measured steps, be hastening to the gay and joyous scene. But—(and for the honor of my countrymen I wish the melancholy fact could be blotted from the record)—a much more important event to the good people of Pittsburgh, *has absolutely taken place;* and yet no drums have been beat, no crowds have huzza'd, nor have our newspapers even deigned to notice the occurrence. I know my fellow-citizens will blush, when they are informed that I allude to the late important *removal* of CAPTAIN EDWARD F. PRATT'S *Tonsorial Office*, to one of his former *aromatic palaces*, in Wood Street, near Fifth, and adjoining the *Temple of Innocence*, now under the superintending care of Mr. Alexander Smith. *O Tempora! O Mores!*—or, in plain English, the taste of the people has become sadly perverted, and, I fear, it will require all the *keen* arguments the Captain possesses, and all that *fine polish*, for which he is so remarkable, to bring them, once more, into favor with the *graces*. But, *nil desperandum*—that is, "*don't give up the ship*"—if he cannot *command* success, he will endeavor to *deserve* it.—After a residence of one year at the "court end of town," in the centre of *law, physic* and *fish*, he has once more returned to his old quarters, with his mind well stored with knowledge on those subjects. He will now be able, whilst *undertaking* the head, or *beautifying* the "human face divine," to distribute his advice to the *litigious*, his prescription to the *invalid*, and his opinion to the *epicure*. His "Gallery of Paintings" is considerably enlarged—his "Chair of State" is much improved, and his keen razors have doubled their former sharpness. I cannot help congratulating the folks in Wood street on such an acquisition. How should his return be hailed by all classes, from the downy chinned stripling to the bleak visaged beau! Hail, immortal Pratt! all hail, thou *first and last* of shavers! and may he who has "no more feeling for his own flesh and blood" than to refuse joining in this tribute to thy worth, experience no further comfort than can be afforded by a *dull razor, cold, hard water*, and a *stiff, grisly beard*.

ANTI-CAPRICORNUS.

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West Corner of Market-Street and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

195 Packages of Shoes,

Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.

—ALSO—

150 Doz. Red, Black, White, Green and Yellow MOROCCO SKINS,

Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

50 Dozen black Morocco Goat Skins,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.

Pittsburgh, March 26—eotf.

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the PACKAGE OR PIECE.

This stock comprises a general and choice assortment of

British. French. India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

MOROCCO HATS, COTTON YARN, &c.

Well worth the attention of Country Merchants.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824.—6t.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—ALSO,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Market Street.

March 26, 1824—8t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

EDUCATION.

MR. SMITH respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that on the 1st of April next, he will move to the spacious and convenient room, recently occupied by Mr. M'Cullough, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, where ample accommodations, will be made for the young ladies who lately applied for admission into his academy

Having made what I conceive to be an essential improvement in the mode of teaching English Grammar, I will undertake to instruct a class composed of males or females, 15 or 20 in number, from 12 to 18 years of age, on the following terms:

I will engage to teach such a class ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including *orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody, theoretical and practical*, in 40 hours, one hour in each day, from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. If I do not succeed to the satisfaction of the pupils, *I will make no charge.* But if I shall perform what I undertake, I will charge $5 per scholar.

If any gentleman will send his son, between 12 and 18 years of age, to my academy, for one week, with a view to test the efficiency of my system of teaching English Grammar, the instruction shall be given gratis

N. R. Smith.

March 26 1824

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time, and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third street, Philadelphia.

March 6 [M 26—3*]

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of April next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

William Armstrong, Jr.
Of the city of Pittsburgh, School-Master.

Nathaniel Johnson,
Of Pitt township, Coal-digger.

Allegheny county Jail, March 26—3*

AUCTION SALES.

SPANISH HIDES.

On Monday Afternoon, 5th April,

AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION,

Will positively be sold,

400 Prime Spanish Hides,

On a credit of 3 to 6 months.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers

March 26—2t.

MILLET SEED,

THE growth of 1823, of excellent quality, FOR SALE BY

A. Beelen.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824—3

Register's Office,

March 23d, 1824.

Allegheny County, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of *Michael Heilman* late of Plum township; *Robert Graham Esq.* late of the city of Pittsburgh; and *John Seaton*, late of Fayette township, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators, of said decedents, have filed accounts of their administration upon said estates, which accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court, of this county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, 19th April, 1824

M. Stewart,
Register.

March 26—4t

VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with

Genuine Vaccine Matter,

And directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated, by addressing a letter to me, (through the medium of the Post-Office or otherwise,) enclosing a three dollar note, of any bank whose notes shall be current at par, which shall meet with prompt attention. If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will always be given in its stead, free of charge.

J. Dimmitt,
Wood between 3d and 4th Sts.

Pittsburgh, March 26

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street*, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.

—ALSO.—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting.

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of LEGHORN PLATS, Bolivs HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—ALSO.—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality: Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the several laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third day of May next, for the hearing of my creditors and myself, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Israel Hook,
Blacksmith.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824—3t.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, Tailor, lately of Charleston, Kenhawa, is informed that his brother George has arrived here from Ireland, and has information of importance to communicate to him; and that his wife, Ellen Alexander, is also in this place, with her child, and anxious to meet him here.

Pittsburgh March 26

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Angus M'Bain, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement.

THOS HIND,
WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter,
Pittsburgh, March 18—3t.*

☞ MY accounts are left in the hands of Alex. Pentland, Esq. for collection.

WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1824.

Appointments by the Governor.

Thomas M'Kibben, of Brownsville, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Fayette county—in the room of John B. Trevor, removed.

Alexander M'Clean, Register and Recorder.

The Tariff. The discussion of the bill for the revision of the tariff, which was interrupted for several days by the consideration of the appropriation bill, was resumed on the 12th, and continued on the 13th and 15th inst. No important alteration was made in its provisions. Its passage in the lower house is not certain, and its enemies assert positively that it will not pass in the senate.

From *Harrisburgh*, we have nothing interesting. The Bank Bill, after being so amended that some of the charters will expire in 8, some in 10, and some in 12 years, passed the Senate on the 19th.

The Senate of New York have rejected by indefinite postponement, the bill to give the choice of electors to the people. The electors will therefore, be chosen by the Legislature, in November. The friends of Adams and Crawford each claim the majority in the assembly.

The Boston papers assert that Prince Hohenlohe, who is represented to have performed the late miraculous cure at Washington, died in Germany more than two months since.

Fire.—By a late fire in New-York, a steam saw-mill, a ship house, a steam boat, nearly ready for launching, a brig on the stocks, and a great quantity of ship timber, were destroyed. Loss estimated at forty thousand dollars.

A letter from Washington city, says: "It is expected Gen. Jackson will go from this to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburgh, and by water from thence home."

From the Kentucky Gazette.

A KENTUCKY CAPTIVE RETURNED.

"*Detroit, Feb.* 18.—A white man, a resident among the Indians, has recently applied to me to endeavor to ascertain his friends and to be restored to them. He is probably forty-five years of age, and was taken prisoner by the Indians about forty years ago. It is difficult to ascertain from his description the place of his capture. But it was probably on the Kentucky River, and within twenty-five miles of the Ohio. He thinks his name is JOHN JOHNSON, and he recollects that he had two brothers, one named Benjamin, and a number of sisters. His father had been wounded by the Indians a few days before his capture, and was at that time confined. If he is accurate in his recollection, which is, however, indistinct, his father must have lived at some station, upon the bank of a river. He was himself a short distance from the house, playing with bow and arrow, when he was surprised by a party of six Potawatomies, led by a chief, who had planned the expedition with a view to make prisoner some child, to supply the place of a son he had recently lost. This was in the forenoon. They travelled rapidly the residue of the day, and reached the Ohio some time after dark. It is strongly impressed upon his memory, that the name of the place where he was captured, sounded like OPOSE. This word he pronounces very distinctly. He was prevented by his adopted father from attending at the treaty of Greenville.

These circumstances, may, perhaps, enable some of the early settlers of Kentucky to ascertain the connexions of this unfortunate man. He is very anxious to know and revisit them. Any information, transmitted to me, will be communicated to him immediately, and measures will be taken to send him to Kentucky, should this effort to discover his friends be successful. LEWIS CASS."

Beware of Counterfeits.—On Monday evening last, a man calling himself Truman Bidwell, bought a horse between Harlensburgh and this place, from Mr. Cavert, of West Salem township, for which he paid six 10 dollar counterfeit bills on the bank of Troy, state of New York; immediately after his departure the fraud was discovered, and a party of the citizens of this place, followed and succeeded in taking him near Conneaut lake, in Crawford county, on the Tuesday following. He had in his possession when taken two 810 notes on the bank of Troy, one 810 note on the Phœnix bank of New Haven, and one 82 note on the New Bedford bank in Massachusetts; making 832 of counterfeit money. After his examination before a magistrate he was committed to prison to await his trial.—*Mercer Press.*

New York, March 16.

Late from Peru.—We yesterday received a regular file of Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of January. In those papers we find a confirmation of the defeat of the Patriot army, under the command of General Santa Cruz. A letter was received in the city yesterday, from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated Nov. 30th, in which the writer states "that the second Lima expedition to Alto Peru, under St. Cruz, Sucre, Miller, &c. has again been defeated. St. Cruz was completely defeated at La Paz, by Valdez, without the latter ever firing a gun, and only saved about 1200 out of 4500 men. In consequence of this disaster, Sucre retired from Arequipa with his division, 3500 men, and took shipping for Callao, where they have arrived. The report that La Serna has declared independent."

From the National Intelligencer, March 17.

Yesterday the President of the United States presented General JACKSON the *gold medal*, heretofore voted to him by congress, for his gallant defence of New-Orleans. At the same time, Judge TODD, of the supreme court, representing Governor SHELBY of Kentucky, received the medal which had been voted to him for the capture, at the river Thames, of the British army under General Proctor. At half past eleven o'clock, General Jackson, attended by Mr. Livingston, of the house of representatives, who had been one of his aids-de-camp at New-Orleans, and Judge Todd, entered the large circular room of the President's house, where were the secretaries of state, war, and navy, and a number of visiters attending to witness the ceremony. The President then presented to the General the medal, with the following address:

GENERAL JACKSON: In compliance with a resolution of congress, of the 27th of February, 1815, I present to you this medal, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by that body of your gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New-Orleans, at that important epoch, and especially in the very brilliant action of the 8th of January. In the performance of this duty, I recollect, with profound interest, the danger which then menaced that city, and the whole of the country dependent on the Mississippi, and the glorious exploit by which they were rescued from it. An incursion by a powerful army of veteran troops, commanded by a general of experience, who had gained renown in Spain, made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the nation. The result exhibits an example of devotion to the public welfare, which will be forever distinguished in the annals of our union. The alacrity with which our fellow citizens of the neighboring states, in obedience to the call of their government, flew to the defence of their country, proves that they are willing and ready to encounter every danger and make every sacrifice in support of our republican system. The haste with which you repaired to that state, and organized the force collected there; the firmness with which you received the attack, and the success with which you repelled it, with a much inferior force, a great part of which consisted of volunteers and militia, are distinguished proofs of your patriotism and gallantry, as well as of your judgment in action.

General Jackson replied:

SIR: Receiving this emblem of the approbation of my country from you, who were an efficient and active agent of our government in those scenes of difficulty and danger to which it refers, gives me peculiar pleasure. It brings to my recollection, on the toesin of war being sounded, that patriotic ardor which brought voluntarily to the field thousands of the brave yeomanry of our country, to support its eagles, and to protect our frontier, from the ruthless savage, and the inroads of a British foe. In the name of those patriotic officers and soldiers who so bravely seconded my views in the day of battle, privation, and of peril, and who contributed to bring about the happy results to which you refer, I receive this emblem of approbation, which the representatives of my country, in congress assembled, have conceived me worthy to possess. That, at a period the most critical and alarming, I should have been the humble means to harmonize the discordant materials of every nation and tongue, and so to unite them as to make a successful defence of the city of New-Orleans, against a superior, well-organized, veteran force, and to preserve it from pollution and ravage by an infuriated British soldiery, is remembered as one of the proudest moments of my life. This emblem reminds me of the gratitude we should feel to a kind Providence for those happy results. May you pass through, and retire from, the administration of the government, with the full approbation of your country that has hitherto accompanied you. May you be blessed in retirement with all the comforts heaven can bestow; and, when life is finished, be raised to a happy immortality beyond the grave.

The President then presented to Judge TODD the medal designed for Governor SHELBY, with an address, which was answered by Judge Todd.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Tuesday last, in the court of oyer and terminer, at New York, JOHN JOHNSON, was tried for the murder of JAMES MURRAY. The circumstances attending its perpetration were peculiarly atrocious and tragical, and the trial deeply interesting. The court was of course crowded to excess. James Murray, who was murdered, was a young foreigner, who had come to the eastern states, and accumulated three or four hundred dollars by his own industry and economy. With this money and a chest of clothes, he sailed from Boston for New York, where he arrived on the 18th of November last, in the sloop Fulton, Moorehouse, in order to join some of his relatives in the south. On his arrival at New York, he remained two days on board the sloop. On the 30th November in the afternoon, he left the sloop to go to a boarding house in the city, leaving his trunk, money and clothing. The same afternoon he returned to the sloop, accompanied by John Johnson. They left the sloop together, and went to Johnson's house, in Cuyler's alley, taking with them the trunk, money and clothes of Murray.

Late at night Johnson went with Murray up stairs, took his chest, put it by the bedside, and saw him in bed. He then returned down stairs, sat up an hour, went up again and found Murray was asleep, and took a key out of his vest pocket, opened his chest and took out a little bag of money, "about as big as his two fists;" it was dollars as he judged; he did not open it; and Murray had told him that he had silver dollars. It then came into his head to murder Murray; and he put the bag of money into the corner of the closet, where there was some carpenter's tools. He went down stairs and got a hatchet, and came up and struck Murray two blows on the head, and he never moved. He then put something about his head, so as to prevent the blood from falling on the floor, and carried him down stairs into the cellar through the trap-door. He then returned up stairs, took the bloody pillow and the hatchet, and immediately went and threw them into the river. When he then returned, he looked about the floor for blood, and not seeing any, went and laid down in the bed with his daughter Mary, being afraid to go into his own bed. In the morning he felt very uneasy, and his daughter asked him what was the matter, and he finally took her and told that he had killed the man, and showed her where he had put him, and the man was left there until after ten o'clock the next night; when they were all quiet, he put a rope about the man, and carried him out, and left him in the lane. Here the body of Murray was found by a watchman on the 2d of November, the second morning after the murder. It was identified by two or three witnesses, the blood distinctly traced to Johnson's house, to the very room and bed, the head board of which was marked with blood. The case was clearly made out by witnesses, as it had previously been confessed in part by Johnson himself. The prosecution was conducted by MAXWELL, the district attorney, and the prisoner defended by Price and Graham. The jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of *murder in the first degree.*—*Franklin Gaz.*

Johnson has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 2d day of April next.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 20. S. B. *Congress*, Marks, Louisville, freight and passengers.

20. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Allen & Co. owners, Davis master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

25. S. B. *Mechanic*, Fuller, Louisville, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

20. S. B. *Congress*, Marks, Louisville.

21. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet*, 100 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Scott, master, St. Louis, freight and passengers.

21. S. B. *Eliza*, Arthers, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

25. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Davis, master, Nashville, freight and passengers.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. *William Phemmer*, to Miss *Sarah-Ann Bushnell*—both of this city.

Died,

On Monday last, Mr. PETER DAVID, Teacher, of this city—a very worthy young man.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of Mr. Beard, in this city, Mr. CORNELIUS COFFEE, aged 70.

Drowned, at Harmony, Butler county, on the 19th inst. *Michael Coon*, aged about 40. He rode a horse to water in the Conequenessing, adjoining the town, and must have been thrown. Not returning when expected, search was made, and the horse was found across the creek, without him. His body was found in the creek the next day.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Maclean,—At the request of Mr. Smith, on Wednesday last, I attended, in company with other gentlemen, a private examination of his pupils; and as his system of education is equally novel, interesting, and useful, a brief description of it, as far as it came under my notice, will, I am certain, be gratifying to the public.

The first exercise was *Elocution*, in which Mr. Smith accompanied the class, in order to exhibit his mode of teaching boys to read. The teacher and pupils reciprocally mark the pauses, and inflections of the voice, by expressing aloud the numbers used to limit and distinguish them.

The second exercise was *Practical Orthography*, which is an improvement upon every other mode of teaching orthography, I have ever witnessed. This is performed by dictation.

The third exercise was *English Grammar*, and I never heard a class so prompt and correct as the one which was examined in this branch. The pupils were required to give the *why* and the *wherefore* for every thing they advanced. But what astonished me most, was a trial made by the teacher, with three boys who were unacquainted with the parts of speech. Mr. Smith required each of them to write a number of sentences, which nearly filled one side of a large slate; and, having given them private instructions, required them to repair to their seats, and study their lesson.—Before the examination ended, the boys presented their slates, and, with one or two exceptions, defined correctly the parts of speech. I do not know how this was done. Mr. Smith informed me, that he intended it as a demonstration of the improvement he had recently made in teaching grammar.

The fourth exercise was the *application of English Grammar to Composition*. This is quite novel, and requires great promptness and attention in the student. A dictionary is placed before each pupil in a class, who, from a limited number of words, is told to select *one*, as the subject of a compound sentence.—Subjoined are two sentences written, according to this method, by two of the students. The words in italics were selected from the dictionary.*

The fifth exercise was *Geography, theoretical and practical*. After the most correct examination in geography I ever witnessed, the pupils were required to prepare their slates for practice. Two lines about an inch in width, are ruled lengthwise of the slate, leaving a space on the left hand, for countries or states, and one on the right, for capital cities; the column in the middle includes the name of the continent. Different rulings are required for different exercises.

The sixth exercise was *History, theoretical and practical*. This is performed on slates, in the same manner as practical geography. The space on the left hand is intended for the noticing of eminent characters, the column in the middle includes chronological dates, and the column on the right, contains remarkable events.

The examination of the above exercises, occupied two hours and a half; and I am inclined to think Mr. Smith could have extended the exercises of his school, so as to have gratified his visiters for a much longer time. WM. D.

* "They who wish to be *virtuous*, must do a great "many things, which, at first sight, appear almost "impossible; but, by proceeding slowly, and con-"quering small faults, they will be enabled, in time, "to cure themselves of greater ones."

"The *farmer* who lives independently is removed "from the noise of the city, and is never at a loss for "work; he reaps in harvest, and enjoys the fruit of his "labours."

A Balloon!!!

FIFTY feet high, with an elegant car attached to it, will ascend from Grant's Hill, precisely at 10 o'clock, on the first of April.——

I say, if a notice of this kind should appear in our papers; or, should they communicate the *pleasing intelligence* that the *Hero of Orleans* would visit our city on a certain day—bless me, what a bustle and confusion would appear in every quarter! The boys, who generally take the lead on such occasions, would occupy the most conspicuous stations, as if by prescriptive right—youth and beauty would be seen flocking from every avenue, and tottering old age would, with measured steps, be hastening to the gay and joyous scene. But—(and for the honor of my countrymen I wish the melancholy fact could be blotted from the record)—a much more important event to the good people of Pittsburgh, *has absolutely taken place*; and yet no drums have been beat, no crowds have huzza'd, nor have our newspapers even deigned to notice the occurrence. I know my fellow-citizens will blush, when they are informed that I allude to the late important *removal* of CAPTAIN EDWARD F. PRATT'S *Tonsorial Office*, to one of his former *aromatic palaces*, in Wood Street, near Fifth, and adjoining the *Temple of Innocence*, now under the superintending care of Mr. Alexander Smith. *O Tempora! O Mores!*—or, in plain English, the taste of the people has become sadly perverted, and, I fear, it will require all the *keen* arguments the Captain possesses, and all that *fine polish*, for which he is so remarkable, to bring them, once more, into favor with the *graces*. But, *nil desperandum*—that is, "*don't give up the ship*"—if he cannot *command* success, he will endeavor to *deserve* it.—After a residence of one year at the "court end of town," in the centre of *law, physic* and *fish*, he has once more returned to his old quarters, with his mind well stored with knowledge on those subjects. He will now be able, whilst *moderating* the head, or *beautifying* the "human face divine," to distribute his advice to the *lingrons*, his prescription to the *invalid*, and his opinion to the *epicure*. His "Gallery of Paintings" is considerably enlarged—his "Choir of State" is much improved, and his keen razors have doubled their former sharpness. I cannot help congratulating the folks in Wood street on such an acquisition. How should his return be hailed by all classes, from the downy chinned stripling to the black visaged boor! Hail, immortal Pratt! all hail, thou *first and best* of shavers! and may he who has "no more feeling for his own flesh and blood" than to refuse joining in this tribute to thy worth, experience no further comfort than can be afforded by a *dull razor, cold, hard water*, and a *stiff, grisly beard*.

ANTI-CAPRICORNUS.

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West Corner of Market-Street and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

195 Packages of Shoes,

Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.

—ALSO—

150 Doz. Red, Black, White, Green and Yellow *MOROCCO SKINS,*

Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

50 Dozen black Morocco Goat Skins,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.

Pittsburgh, March 26—eotf.

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the *PACKAGE OR PIECE.*

This stock comprises a general and choice assortment of

British. French. India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

MOROCCO HATS, COTTON YARN, &c.

Well worth the attention of Country Merchants.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824.—6t.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—ALSO,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Market Street.

March 26, 1824—8t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

EDUCATION.

N. R. SMITH respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that on the 1st of April next, he will move to the spacious and convenient room, recently occupied by Mr. M'Cullough, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, where ample accommodations will be made for the young ladies who lately applied for admission into his academy.

Having made what I conceive to be an essential improvement in the mode of teaching English Grammar, I will undertake to instruct a class composed of males or females, 15 or 20 in number, from 12 to 18 years of age, on the following terms:

I will engage to teach such a class ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including *orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody, theoretical and practical*, in 40 hours, one hour in each day, from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. If I do not succeed to the satisfaction of the pupils, *I will make no charge*: But if I shall perform what I undertake, I will charge $5 per scholar.

If any gentleman will send his son, between 12 and 18 years of age, to my academy, for one week, with a view to test the efficiency of my system of teaching English Grammar, the instruction shall be given gratis.

N. R. Smith.

March 26 1824

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time, and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical Store, No. 27, North Third street, Philadelphia.

March 6 [M 26—3*]

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of April next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

William Armstrong, Jr.
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Schoolmaster.

Nathaniel Johnson,
Of Pitt township, Coaldigger.

Allegheny county Jail, March 26—3*

AUCTION SALES.

SPANISH HIDES.

On Monday Afternoon, 5th April,

AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION,

Will positively be sold,

400 Prime Spanish Hides,

On a credit of 3 to 6 months.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers.

March 26—2t.

MILLET SEED,

THE growth of 1823, of excellent quality, FOR SALE BY

A. Beelen.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824—3

Register's Office,

MARCH 22d, 1824.

Allegheny County, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of *Michael Helman* late of Plum township; *Robert Graham Esq.* late of the city of Pittsburgh, and *John Seaton*, late of Fayette township, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators, of said decedents, have filed accounts of their administration upon said estates, which accounts will be presented to the Orphans' court, of this county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, 19th April, 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register.

March 26—4t

VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with

Genuine Vaccine Matter,

And directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated, by addressing a letter to me, (through the medium of the Post-Office or otherwise,) enclosing a three dollar note, of any bank whose notes shall be current at par, which shall meet with prompt attention. If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will always be given in its stead, free of charge.

J. Dimmitt,
Wood between 3d and 4th Sts.

Pittsburgh, March 26

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street*, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

GOODS.

—ALSO.—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting.

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—ALSO.—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality. Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the several laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third day of May next, for the hearing of my creditors and myself, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Israel Hook,
Blacksmith.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824—3t.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, Tailor, lately of Charleston, Kenhawa, is informed that his brother George has arrived here from Ireland, and has information of importance to communicate to him; and that his wife, Eliza Alexander, is also in this place, with her child, and anxious to meet him here.

Pittsburgh March 26

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Angus M'Bain, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. HIND,
WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter, } Exrs.

Pittsburgh, March 18—3t.*

☞ MY accounts are left in the hands of R. Pentland, Esq. for collection.

WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter.

Poetry.

Low in a grove where a streamlet crept,
And under a tree reclined,
A pilgrim measured the wit of man,
By thinking on woman's mind:

"Oh! woman has killing eyes," he cried,
"And a soft bewitching smile,
With a thousand, thousand charms beside,
Our senses to beguile.

Mark every glance that confirms her sway,
Note, too, each dimple's power;
Look on her lips how the young love play,
Like bees on the heated flower!

Gaze on her bosom of sweets! and take
This truth for a confident rule—
Enchanting Woman can always make
The wisest man a fool."

THE DETECTED APOTHECARY.

It happen'd in a healthful year,
(Which made provision very dear,
And physic mighty cheap,)
A doctor, sore oppress'd with want,
On physicians turning out to hunt,
Was one day seen to weep.

A neighbor asked him why so sad?
And hop'd no dangerous illness had
To any friend befell;
"O lord! you quite mistake the case!"
Quoth Sillato—"Sir, this woeful face
Is—bother my friends are well."

Miscellany.

Some Rules for Some Mechanics.

1. Always work for *less* than others of your profession. This will ensure you a plenty of business—and business will maintain a man besides paying his debts.

2. Spend some time every day in a respectable *grog-shop*, discussing affairs of government; this will show, while you labor for the body, you do not neglect the more important part, the mind.

3. *Accept* a commission in the military, if you get one; (no patriot should mind the expense;) this will necessarily introduce you into high company—and "a man is known by the company he keeps."

4. Always promise more work than you can get done at the time specified. This will show that you are independent of the frowns of your customers.

5. Never rise early in the morning.—Morning sleep is the best—besides, he must be a lazy man who *cannot* do a *day's* work in the *afternoon*.

6. Never retire to bed at a seasonable hour. This is a practice beneath a gentleman; besides, light costs but little, and "all trades must live."—*Port. Statesman.*

A woman of the potteries, sending for some *snuff*, a few days ago, in the afternoon, was asked by her husband "What she had done with the half ounce she had bought that morning?" "Half ounce," she replied, "What is that to a woman *giving suck!*"

FAINTING.

Nothing alarms bystanders so much as seeing a person faint away. This fainting arises from fright, loss of blood, or pains, and however unpleasant it is, is rather an antidote or cure, than a disease; for under fainting, there is a suspension of every faculty: during it the bleeding ceases, the pain is not felt, or the object which caused the fright forgotten or removed. It is very seldom dangerous; and more harm has arisen from improper modes to remove it than from the fainting itself. Let the person be laid in a horizontal position, and pressure of every sort removed; such as stays, neckcloth, &c.; if a man, let the shirt collar be unbuttoned, and nothing tight remain about the arms or knees. Stimulants are generally applied to the nose; and fortunately do no harm, because the person is insensible to their influence. If in a room, let the windows be opened to cool the surrounding air, for if it be heated, even that stimulus is too great; for the same reason it is improper for persons to stand in a crowd around one who has fainted, and who wants all the fresh and cool air that can be admitted to him. Never shake the body with a view to revive the vital spark, lest you darken it forever.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts
Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

H. BOENET,

Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

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To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.
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WANTED,

A SITUATION in a Store or Counting-House, as Clerk or Assistant, by one who can be well recommended. A line addressed to W. L. and left at this office. will be attended to.
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extending from the Corner of Perry on First street.

A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Perry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT

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☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c.* for sale.

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Commission Ware-House, corner of Perry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

$20 Reward.

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James Hagan.

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Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

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Adjoining the above.
The terms will be reasonable. Apply to
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ALSO—

A Warehouse,
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A two story House,
At the corner of First and Smithfield Streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U. S.* or to
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Feb. 27.—3t

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Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee.
Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

Swaim's Celebrated PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country, which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
Feb. 27.—5t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

For Sale,

The following very valuable
REAL PROPERTY,
Within a few miles of Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. John Wilkins, viz.

AT and near the mouth of *Pine Creek*, on the Allegheny River, one Tract, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, and thirty-nine perches, being No. 11 in Cunningham's District, adjoining the property of the late General O'Hara. On this tract there are a log house and stable with about 30 acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing two hundred and seven acres and eighty seven perches, being No. 12 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, a good spring, and about thirty acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, being No. 13 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres and eighty-seven perches, on which are a squared log dwelling house, a good Orchard, and about fifty acres of cleared land, with fine meadows, a coal bank, and one of the best springs in the country.

One other Tract in the rear of the last described tract, being No. 16 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, with 30 acres cleared, and a fine spring.

One other Tract adjoining No 13 being No. 14 in Cunningham's district. The part of this Tract offered for sale (excluding the Pine Creek Factory and the ground connected therewith) contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres, of which from fifty to sixty acres are cleared, including a large Orchard of the finest fruit, and one of the best Sugar Camps in the country. On this tract are a large frame dwelling house and stable.

One other Tract adjoining the last described, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, and eighty perches, of which twenty-five are cleared, and on which are a log house a stable and a fine spring.

Also,

Tract No. 1 in Jones' district at the mouth of Girty's Run, lately occupied by Major Woolley, containing two hundred and thirty acres, on which are two dwelling houses, from thirty to forty acres cleared and a good Mill seat.

Also,

Tract No. 24 in Jones' district on the waters of Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, having a dwelling house and other improvements, now in the occupancy of Thomas and Robert Redpath.

Also,

An out Lot of the City of Pittsburgh containing sixteen acres, embracing the Grove opposite the residence of Mr. George Miltenberger, and offering one of the most beautiful sites for building in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

Also,

Tract No. 143 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres in Deer township.

Also,

A Tract in Pine Township, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, containing one hundred acres, being part of a large Tract patented to John Wilkins, the residue conveyed to John Fearis and John Nealy, lying near the Franklin Road.

Also,

The following described Tracts of land being parts of large surveys of 400 acres each. The part offered for sale, is that remaining to the warrant holder, after laying off the gratuity to the settlers who entered on them by agreement with General Wilkins, in 1796, viz.

On the waters of Pine Creek, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Franklin Road.

237 Acres and 40 perches, part of a Tract settled by N. Herbemont and Andrew Duncan.

283 Acres and 96 perches adjoining the above, and part of a Tract settled by George Grubbs.

On the waters of *Brush Creek.*

227 Acres and 80 perches of the Tract whereon Burns' Tavern stands, about 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

239 Acres and 80 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Thomas Rogers was the settler.

289 Acres and 34 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Wm. Rogers was the settler.

339 Acres and 34 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which John Compton was the settler.

157 acres and 61 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract settled by John Reed.

All the above described property will be offered for public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday the 2d day of August next at 10 o'clock in the morning. Until that time the subscriber is authorized to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, and in such parcels as may suit purchasers. Application to be made to him at Pittsburgh, or to Messrs. S. and H. Gratz, Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given.

James R. Butler.
Pittsburgh March 12, 1824—3

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,
Has commenced the Business of a
Scrivener and Conveyancer,
At the Mayor's Office,
Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges, pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.
Feb. 6. tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 3d street. Jan. 9. 1823 } tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,
ittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

B. R. Mellvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. Mellvaine, under the firm of B. R. Mellvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of dryage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. Mellvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.
Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,
Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and Spices; *Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia*; *Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth, Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Writing Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf*; Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Muccouba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice*; best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c. &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood; but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases*, &c. &c. &c.
Jan. 9.

Poetry.

Low in a vale where a streamlet ran,
And under a tree reclined,
A pilgrim measured the wit of man,
By thinking on womankind.

"Oh! woman has killing eyes," he cried,
"And a soft bewitching smile,
With a thousand, thousand charms beside,
Our senses to beguile.

Mark every glance that confirms her sway,
Note, too, each dimple's power,
Look on her lips how the young loves play,
Like bees on the honied flower!

Gaze on her bosom of sweets! and take
This truth for a constant rule—
Enchanting woman can always make
The wisest man a fool."

THE DEJECTED APOTHECARY.

It happen'd in a healthful year,
(Which made provision very dear,
And physic mighty cheap,)
A doctor, sore oppress'd with want,
Or business turning out so scant,
Was one day seen to weep.

A neighbor asked him why so sad?
And hop'd no dangerous illness had
To any friend befel;
"O lord! you quite mistake the case!"
Quoth Blister—"Sir, this rueful face
Is—'cause my friends are well."

Miscellany.

Some Rules for Some Mechanics.

1. Always work for *less* than others of your profession. This will ensure you a *plenty* of business—and business will maintain a man besides paying his debts.

2. Spend some time every day in a respectable *grog-shop*, discussing affairs of government; this will show, while you labor for the body, you do not neglect the more important part, the mind.

3. *Accept* a commission in the military, if you get one; (no patriot should mind the expense;) this will necessarily introduce you into high company—and "a man is known by the company he keeps."

4. Always promise more work than you can get done at the time specified. This will show that you are independent of the frowns of your customers.

5. Never rise early in the morning.—Morning sleep is the best—besides, he must be a lazy man who *cannot* do a *day's* work in the *afternoon*.

6. Never retire to bed at a seasonable hour. This is a practice beneath a gentleman; besides, light costs but little, and "all trades must live."—*Port. Statesman.*

A woman of the potteries, sending for some *snuff*, a few days ago, in the afternoon, was asked by her husband "What she had done with the half ounce she had bought that morning?" "Half ounce," she replied, "What is that to a woman *giving suck!*"

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20 Cwt. " Codfish,
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6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts
Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets.
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.
September 5, 1823—tf.

WANTED,

A SITUATION in a Store or Counting-House, as Clerk or Assistant, by one who can be well recommended. A line addressed to W. L. and left at this office. will be attended to.
March 19.

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Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,
extending from the Corner of Ferry on First street.

A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Barksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c.* for sale.

David Logan.
Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named

Thomas Rickey,

Aged 17 years and six months. He had on a blue coattee, blue pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and returns him to me in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with thanks. The law will be strictly enforced against any person who shall harbor said boy.

James Hagan.
March 12. 3

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The Dwelling House
On Front street, near Market street,
Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

ALSO—

The Warehouse,
Adjoining the above.
The terms will be reasonable. Apply to
Geo. Miltenberger.
Jan. 30.—tf

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A three story Dwelling House,
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ALSO—

A Warehouse,
At the corner of Wood and Water Streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

ALSO—

A two story House,
At the corner of First and Smithfield Streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U. S.* or to
John Thaw.
Feb. 27.—5t

FURS,

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee.
Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

300 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

Swaim's Celebrated PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country, which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
Feb. 27.—5t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

For Sale,

The following very valuable
REAL PROPERTY,

Within a few miles of Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. John Wilkins, viz.

AT and near the mouth of *Pine Creek*, on the Allegheny River, one Tract, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, and thirty-nine perches, being No. 11 in Cunningham's District, adjoining the property of the late General O'Hara. On this tract there are a log house and stable with about 30 acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing two hundred and seven acres and eighty seven perches, being No. 12 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, a good spring, and about thirty acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, being No. 13 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres and eighty-seven perches, on which are a squared log dwelling house, a good Orchard, and about fifty acres of cleared land, with fine meadows, a coal bank, and one of the best springs in the country.

One other Tract in the rear of the last described tract, being No. 16 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, with 30 acres cleared, and a fine spring.

One other Tract adjoining No 13 being No. 14 in Cunningham's district. The part of this Tract offered for sale (excluding the Pine Creek Factory and the ground connected therewith) contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres, of which from fifty to sixty acres are cleared, including a large Orchard of the finest fruit, and one of the best Sugar Camps in the country. On this tract are a large frame dwelling house and stable.

One other Tract adjoining the last described, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, and eighty perches, of which twenty-five are cleared, and on which are a log house a stable and a fine spring.

Also,

Tract No. 1 in Jones' district at the mouth of Girty's Run, lately occupied by Major Woolley, containing two hundred and thirty acres, on which are two dwelling houses, from thirty to forty acres cleared and a good Mill seat.

Also,

Tract No. 24 in Jones' district on the waters of Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, having a dwelling house and other improvements, now in the occupancy of Thomas and Robert Redpath.

Also,

An out Lot of the City of Pittsburgh containing sixteen acres, embracing the Grove opposite the residence of Mr. George Miltenberger, and offering one of the most beautiful sites for building in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

Also,

Tract No. 143 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres in Deer township.

Also,

A Tract in Pine Township, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, containing one hundred acres, being part of a large Tract patented to John Wilkins, the residue conveyed to John Fearis and John Nealy, lying near the Franklin Road.

Also,

The following described Tracts of land being parts of large surveys of 400 acres each. The part offered for sale, is that remaining to the warrant holder, after laying off the gratuity to the settlers who entered on them by agreement with General Wilkins, in 1796, viz.

On the waters of Pine Creek, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Franklin Road.

237 Acres and 40 perches, part of a Tract settled by N. Herbemont and Andrew Duncan.

283 Acres and 96 perches adjoining the above, and part of a Tract settled by George Grubbs.

On the waters of *Brush Creek.*

227 Acres and 80 perches of the Tract whereon Burns' Tavern stands, about 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

239 Acres and 80 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Thomas Rogers was the settler.

289 Acres and 34 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Wm. Rogers was the settler.

339 Acres and 34 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which John Compton was the settler.

157 acres and 61 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract settled by John Reed.

All the above described property will be offered for public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday the 2d day of August next at 10 o'clock in the morning. Until that time the subscriber is authorized to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, and in such parcels as may suit purchasers. Application to be made to him at Pittsburgh, or to Messrs. S. and H. Gratz, Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given.

James R. Butler.
Pittsburgh, March 12, 1824—3

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,
At the Mayor's Office,
Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges, peddlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.
Feb. 6. tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles rom Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823 tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,
ittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business, including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823.

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 500 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co. Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.
Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia*, *Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen. *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth, Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap, Sealing Wax, Writing Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf, Fine Hair Powder* and *Pomatum*; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water*; *Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red, and Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil* for Lamps. *Fresh Lime juice*, best ground Camwood, *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c. &c.*

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c. &c. &c.
Jan. 9.